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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

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## THE ELEVATION OF A RACE AND THE REDEMPTION OF A CONTINENT.\*

MR. PRESIDENT,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

When Bushrod Washington was elected President of the American Colonization Society, sixty-one years ago, not one of the eminent men who had organized that Society imagined that the colony they were about to plant on the coast of Africa would be an independent nation before the close of the next thirty years. And when, thirty years ago, Joseph Roberts delivered his inaugural address as first president of the infant republic, who would have dared to predict that before twenty years should pass away there would not be a slave in the United States, and that before the year 1878 there would be schools and colleges and universities in successful operation for the instruction of colored youth? The bold prophet would have been sent to prison as “a person dangerous to the peace of society,” had he been caught in the South, and in the North he would have been regarded as a crazy enthusiast. The march of history is accelerated in these later years.

The succession of historical events, which, as Christians, we name the order of Providence, is not unfrequently an evolution of good from evil. God causes the wrath of man to praise Him. Prosperity has sprung from adversity, right from wrong, freedom from slavery. The Hebrew lad, sold into bondage by his brethren, becomes their preserver and benefactor. Saul of Tarsus goes forth breathing out threatenings and slaughter, and returns to preach the faith he had tried to destroy. Almost every step in the progress of civilization has been through tears and blood. The best we have is “the good of suffering born.” The death of Jesus Christ brought life and immortality to light. The cross precedes the crown.

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\*AN ADDRESS delivered at the Sixty-first Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C., January 15th, 1878, by William H. Allen, Esq., LL.D., President of Girard College.



Let us suppose that a historical problem is to be solved. A continent is to be redeemed from barbarism to civilization, from idolatry to Christianity. Suppose that the inhabitants of that continent are incapable of self-elevation, and therefore science, art, social culture and religion are to be imported from abroad. Suppose further that the climate is insalubrious to foreigners, and therefore science, art, social culture and Christianity will not be imported by them. Suppose, finally, that the people are too indolent to seek such benefits in other countries, and too ignorant to appreciate them if they did. Such was, and to a great extent is, the actual condition of a large part of Africa. How shall her millions be instructed, elevated, civilized, Christianized?

Look at the long catalogue of evils and sufferings of which good has been born, and more good is yet to be born,—wars of the native tribes to capture human merchandise; the barracoon, the slave-ship, the horrors of the middle passage; the auction block, the rending asunder of families, the consignment to hopeless and hereditary bondage; fierce and protracted political controversy; a bloody and destructive war. Were there no compensation for these tremendous evils we might doubt whether there is a God in history. Let us see what good has come, or is promised, from two centuries of suffering and wrong. By contact with civilization a barbarous but imitative race became in a degree civilized. The bondmen learned of their masters many useful arts, and how the comforts of life are obtained by labor. The descendants of idolators accepted the truths of the Bible with childlike faith, and embraced a religion, not of the head but of the heart, a form of Christianity, sentimental and emotional it may be, but suited to their imperfect mental development. Then amidst the throes of a sanguinary war came emancipation, citizenship, civil rights, equality before the law, education, and for the industrious and frugal the gradual accumulation of property. And now, last of all, thousands are looking earnestly toward the land of their fathers, and preparing to realize the cherished hope and prophecy of this Society,—a self-supporting emigration to Africa. The hardy and energetic will go to better their own condition, or at least the condition of their children; the educated and philanthropic, to better the condition of the native Africans by opening schools for their children and preaching the gospel to those who sit in the darkness of ignorance and idolatry. The elevation of a race and the redemption of a continent are the two grand objects which the American Colonization Society has kept steadily in view, and which the present spirit of emigration, if judiciously directed, promises to realize.

The thought of redeeming Africa by the instrumentality of her own children brooded in the minds of Christian philanthropists many years before it took shape in this Society. Through all the years of slavery in this

country the emancipation of individual bondmen was going slowly on. A few of the slaves purchased their freedom by the earnings of extra labor; others were liberated through the gratitude or conscience of humane masters; others by State laws. Thus arose two classes of colored people, free negroes and slaves. The social status of the two classes was very nearly equal. But in the South the free negroes were a continual menace to slavery, and the South did not want them. In the North they competed with white labor, and the North did not want them. The masses at the North had much sympathy for colored people at a distance, and ill-concealed aversion to them near at hand. But both in the North and South were found true-hearted Christian men who sincerely desired to benefit the colored people, both bond and free. These were the noble men, all of whom have gone up to God, who organized the American Colonization Society in 1817; planted the little colony on the African coast a few years later, and nursed it through its feeble infancy and dependent childhood for thirty years, and has watched its growing youth and contributed to its welfare for thirty years more.

A nation is not born at once, nor does a child-state grow to manhood in a day. Time is an element in every historic movement. The Supreme Being is patient; "His mills grind slow, but they grind exceeding fine." The infant commonwealth must draw sustenance from the mother land. When its bones enlarge and harden, and its sinews become strong, it will stand alone. Its hand power must grow as its brain power grows, until with the help of both it will protect itself against aggression and violence.

Liberia has passed its infancy. It can stand alone. It is passing its childhood and gaining strength for self-protection. Its brain power is respectable, as the addresses and other documents written by its public men abundantly prove. But it wants more hand power. It needs population. It needs men with heads to plan and hands to execute; men with will and sinew to cultivate the exuberant soil, and add to the wealth and strength of a growing State. It has a sufficiency for present use of Esquires, and Honorables, and Excellencies. It has enough of traders who cling to the shore and speculate on supplies for arriving immigrants. In a word, it wants more producers of wealth and fewer exchangers of products.

I congratulate the Society that the time has come to send emigrants to Liberia who know how to take care of themselves. The condition of our colored people has changed; and our mode of procedure which was necessary some years ago, when few but the poor and dependent were willing to emigrate, may now be changed with advantage. The time has come to encourage a self-paying emigration, or an emigration at least partly self-paying. Mr. Edward S. Morris of Philadelphia, who

probably knows as much of Liberia as any man in America, and who has given the subject of African colonization much time, thought and money during the past quarter of a century, never spoke a truer word than this, "The man who has no money here, will have no money in Liberia." He, doubtless, meant that since emancipation has placed the destiny of our colored people in their own hands, the man who has not the industry to earn and the self-denial to save money in America, will be a burden and not a help in Liberia. Our colored people are beginning to practice thrift, to earn and save; and when any one of them shall have earned and saved two hundred and fifty dollars, he will be fit, if his moral character be good, to become a useful citizen of Liberia. If he have courage to go there, send him. Give him a free passage if you please. But do not send the timid, nor the shiftless, nor the lazy. Do not send the dandy *valet-de-chambre* of a gentleman—one who wears his hat on one side of his head, and holds a little cane in one hand and a cigarette in the other. He is too highly educated to be useful there. He will be a gentleman in caricature. Send stalwart, energetic men, who will not be afraid to go out of sight of ship and shore, who will go straight to the healthy interior with the means, either in cotton cloth, tobacco, or money, to buy a piece of land, build a house and make crops.

It is said when the Duke of Wellington commanded the British army in the war against Napoleon, he ordered a certain regiment to take spades and intrench. They demurred; said they were gentlemen; came to fight, not to dig. Wellington wrote to the minister of war, "Send me no more gentlemen, send me men." He wanted men who could handle a spade as well as a musket. So does Liberia. She wants more men with spade and hoe. Agriculture is the basis of all wealth; it supplies the material of commerce and manufactures; it is the handmaid of civilization, the support of nations. The wise man said, "The king himself is served by the field."

The exhibit which Mr. Morris made of Liberian products at our Centennial Exposition, demonstrated the ability of that country to supply commerce with a goodly number of articles which the people of other countries desire and will pay for. Coffee, indigo, palm-oil, palm-soap, ivory, cam-wood, India rubber, sugar, arrow-root, ginger, ground-nuts, iron ore, gums and spices are products which the world demands and will consume. These are the promise and prophecy of prosperity and power; but they are not to be had without labor. The observation of a Greek philosopher, "God gives nothing valuable to men without labor," is as true now as it was in the days of Socrates; as true of Liberia as of America. We must not deceive our colored friends by descriptions drawn from imagination and not from facts. Liberia is not an El Dorado where gold may be gathered like stones in the highway.



Without industry, intelligently directed, there can be no prosperity anywhere. If the emigrant wants food or gold, he must dig for it; if he wants coffee, he must plant the trees and wait three years for a crop; if he wants a cabin for shelter, he must build it. There, as here, freedom means freedom to work, save and enjoy, or to be idle, destitute and miserable.

The Exodus Associations, now organizing in the United States, are taking steps in the right direction. They contribute money and send delegates to Liberia to examine and report the condition, climate, soil and productions of the country, select healthy localities at a distance from the coast, and ascertain on what terms lands may be purchased, either of the Liberian Government or the natives. If the reports be favorable, large numbers will apply for passage with means to establish themselves in the selected localities, and relieve the Society of all further expense.

It has been objected that this exodus will deprive the country of the labor of a valuable class of colored people, and leave behind the idle, the dissolute, the aged and infirm, a burden on the community. This objection seems, on first view, to have some weight; but when we consider that our colored population is between four and five millions, it is obvious that the exportation of one or two thousand a year would reduce the productive force of the country in only an infinitesimal amount, and would cause no serious disturbance of its industrial interests. The exodus on any scale probable, or even possible within the lives of the present generation, will be but a small fraction of the natural increase of the race.

But if we admit, for the sake of argument, that the exodus of one in a hundred of robust, industrious men and women may diminish production temporarily in this country in a perceptible degree, its effect on the colored people who remain would be favorable. So far as competition for employment would be diminished, they would be better off. They would receive higher wages, because the labor supply would be less and the demand equal. They would receive better treatment from their employers, whose interest it would be to keep them in the country and in their service.

But there is no danger of "a corner" in the labor market. The comfortable and contented will not emigrate; the timid and ignorant will not. They who have young children or aged parents to support will "rather bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of." The ambitious, aspiring and discontented will emigrate. He who resents social ostracism and political inferiority will look to a country where his race is dominant and the government his own. It is not enough that his personal freedom is secure, that all his civil rights are guaranteed, that he has facilities for the education of his children, that

his life, property and reputation are under the aegis of law; the intelligent, thinking colored man feels keenly that it is not in the law, nor in his stars, but in himself, that he is an underling. He is one of a depressed race; and so long as he remains under the shadow of a dominant race, so long will he remain an underling. He will go where he will be the peer of the best.

It would be an error for emigrants to expect, during the first few years of their residence in Liberia, all the comforts of life which they enjoyed in America. Such a mistake would lead to disappointment. The children of Israel were released from bondage, but, weary and footsore, hungry and thirsty, in their desert journey, they longed for the leeks and onions and fleshpots of Egypt. So the despondent emigrant, during the early part of his residence, may say to our Society as the Israelites said to Moses, "Why hast thou brought us forth to die in this wilderness?" The early colonists who landed at Jamestown and Plymouth endured similar and more severe sufferings. Even those who heed the dictum, "Go West, young man," sacrifice something of present enjoyment to future well-being. The feeble in mind or body are discouraged; the strong and hopeful work and wait and reap their harvest of good in due time.

A self-sustaining emigration will be of immense value to the present Americo-Africans. The little republic needs men capable of bearing arms,—men to make roads to open up the country;—men of the various mechanical trades as well as farmers, who will contribute to the national wealth by their intelligence and industry. And who can estimate the blessings of such an emigration to the native tribes, especially to those which acknowledge allegiance to the Liberian government? What increase of products by labor more intelligently directed! What advancement in education! What moral and physical improvement! What diffusion of Christian light in the dark places of superstition! Where industry goes, commerce will follow; where commerce goes, the missionary will follow,—the Bible, the school, the printing-press, the steam-engine, the railway, all will follow in rapid succession.

There are political considerations which favor a closer connection than exists at the present time between Liberia and the United States. But it is not probable that either party desires annexation. Liberia would not willingly surrender her independence, however prematurely it was declared. Her citizens would feel themselves dwarfed if their country should become an appendage of a distant and powerful nation in which they would be of no more importance than one of its fifth rate cities. Nor would the people of the United States desire the annexation of an African territory with the responsibility of defending it in the event of a foreign war. Nations are more influenced by interest than by sympathy. They are slow to accept a bargain in which they

take all the risk and expense, with but slender prospect of any compensating advantage. We are not going to make a railway from Monrovia to Cairo as a gratuity through sheer benevolence. Two and a-half centuries were required to prepare this country for a railway to the Pacific. The railway from Monrovia to Cairo will be built, but it will be built piece by piece, as the needs of commerce and travel demand, and as capital shall find it a paying investment.

Annexation would not promote the safety of Liberia, but in certain contingencies would increase her perils. Except in conflicts with native tribes, the surest defence of Liberia is her weakness. No powerful nation would wage war against a people too feeble to make even a show of resistance. The whole world would cry "shame." But if Liberia were annexed, it would be the most vulnerable part of the United States. An outlying territory, the gate to the rich commerce of a continent, would be strongly coveted, easily seized, firmly held, and never evacuated except as the result of unsuccessful war. A protectorate, in some form, would conduce more to the safety of Liberia, and to the commercial and political interests of the United States than an organic union. We may rightfully say, we ought emphatically to say, to both her native and foreign enemies, if such there be, "Hands off! Don't touch this foster child of ours."

No doubt the English merchants covet Liberia, because they wish to monopolize the trade of all Western and Southern Africa, from the great desert to the Cape of Good Hope. They will defy when they dare, and intrigue when they cannot intimidate. They will lend money to an impecunious government, as the price of its independence; and when pay-day comes they will say, "stand and deliver," unless we dispute the claim. We have a right to share in that profitable commerce, and shall not suffer the gate to be barred against us. Self-interest will induce the United States to protect Liberia against the neighboring tribes, which are peaceable unless made hostile by foreign intrigue.

Permit me to say in conclusion, Mr. President, that this Society perceives in the near future the fruition of its hopes; the consummation of its work. It has encountered obloquy at home and discouragements abroad. In circumstances the most adverse, it has cherished an abiding faith in the final triumph of its cause. Its firm trust in God, and love of humanity, sustained it when even the colored people, whose best friend it was, turned their hearts and faces against it. And now the day is dawning. Light breaks in all over the land. Education, industry and frugality are preparing an emigration, of moderate numbers at first, but gradually swelling to a mighty stream, as Liberia shall be in a condition to absorb it, until commerce, civilization and Christianity, overleaping the boundaries of the Americo-African republic, shall redeem the continent.

## THE TRADE OF WESTERN AFRICA.\*

The chief products of Liberia are sugar, coffee and india-rubber. The best plantations of coffee and sugar are on the St. Paul's. Up this river are the chief settlements. There lies, more than on the sea-shore, the future of America in Africa. The river is very broad and handsome, as broad and handsome as the Hudson. For about forty miles, or as far up as the Connecticut, it is navigable for sloops and even larger craft.

For four miles back from the river, coffee is cultivated. It is sold for twenty cents a pound, gold, at Monrovia, which gives it a higher valuation in New York than the Java. It is being exported now to Ceylon to replace the coffee of that island, itself among the best in the world. Three dollars, gold, a bushel is paid for it at Monrovia for this purpose. It is also being planted in Southern California. The coffee-tree is usually a trim, compact, small tree, not over twenty feet high nor fifteen feet wide at its widest part. The annual production is already very large and steadily increasing. Thirty pounds have been taken from a tree in one season; two and a half pounds is the average. The last vessel to New York, which arrived last June, had over eighty thousand pounds in its invoice. That portion which the shippers held was sold for twenty-five cents a pound in gold before it reached port. It is evident, therefore, that, unless some drawback occurs, this product will draw capital here, and make the republic a not unimportant factor in the mercantile exchange of the world.

India-rubber is also becoming an article of commerce. There are many sorts of trees and plants which furnish this substance. A commission has been granted to a Brazilian trader, giving him the exclusive right of export. This will probably be broken up, as the traffic is too valuable and too much diffused to be concentrated in any single house. A Boston gentleman, engaged in this business, informed me that he alone purchased two hundred thousand pounds of African rubber during the past year. As this rubber is worth in Boston not less than forty cent a pound, or nearly a million dollars for the whole, it shows how valuable this trade may yet become. Cameron says over £45,000, or \$225,000, was the value of this export in a single year at Zanzibar. It can be gotten on the market much cheaper from Liberia. Gold also is reported to exist in the mountains, and an English company has sought to make a contract with the government for the working of the mines.

It was one hundred and sixty-eight years from its first settlement at Jamestown that English America became independent. Spanish America was three hundred years a dependency of that crown. South Africa is not independent yet, nor Australia, nor Canada. How preposterous, therefore, to expect that Liberia, after only twenty-five years of exist-

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(\*From articles by Bishop Gilbert Haven, in the July and November, 1877, numbers of the *North American Review*, after an official visit to the Republic of Liberia.)



ence, should become a commonwealth, with power to make its flag respected, to carry on internal improvements, to make war, to issue currency, and do all other things belonging to an independent government! Sierra Leone, forty years its senior, within twelve years of its first century, is not yet a state, independent, self-reliant, and able to live among the governments of the earth. That Liberia does as well as she does is a marvel.

What does Liberia need? More emigrants. Why encourage emigration? To help Africa, not America. That will change the whole aspect of this question. It is to assist in Americanizing Africa. America is being Africanized; Africa should be Americanized. It is to better their own fortunes that emigrants should go, just as they come here from other lands. If they cannot better their fortunes, they will not go.

Great Britain sent to the Islands and the West Coast of Africa, in 1874, of her products to the value of over eight and a half million dollars, and received nearly eight millions in return. The trade has steadily increased since that year.

It is interesting to notice the chief articles of commerce. In exports from the coast, palm-oil leads, while fruits, wines, and cochineal make up most of the traffic from the islands. From all the west coast in 1874 there was imported 486,544 cwt. of palm-oil and kernels, valued at £518,134, or over two and a half million dollars; of india-rubber 3,427 cwt. were imported, valued at £25,792; of coffee, 11,502 cwt., valued at £46,506; of spices and ginger, 8,803 cwt., valued at £20,908; and, noticeable fact to Americans, of raw cotton 11,315 cwt., valued at £32,839.

The chief articles sent out to the islands and coasts were cottons, arms and amunition, haberdashery, hardware and cutlery. Of these, cotton was king. The whole number of yards of cotton cloth, mostly prints, sold at these ports for that year amounted to 47,217,966, or nearly forty-eight millions. Allowing thirty yards to a piece, and thirty pieces to a bale, there were over fifty thousand cases of calicoes, whose value was estimated at £745,179, or nearly four millions of dollars. Shall America utterly neglect so rich a field, with its hundreds of factories half idle and not a few completely at rest? If she wishes to undersell England in her cotton goods, she must not go to Manchester but to Africa.

Another disagreeable fact these books reveal,—that one hundred and twenty-four British steamers entered the ports of the Canary Islands in 1874, with one hundred thousand tons of tonnage, and not one from America. Eighteen sailing-vessels were all that came from the United States, of only five thousand tonnage, and eleven of these were whalers; leaving only seven merchant-ships, of two thousand two hundred tonnage, against one hundred and sixty-two British vessels (sail and steam), of one hundred and seventeen thousand tons. And the Canaries are not



British ports, but would as gladly welcome American steamers as English.

The Republic desires closer connections with the United States. It would not be just to say that it desires annexation, but it is very anxious for very close relations. In the last message of the President, he says : "The people of Liberia have had, all along their history, the duty imposed upon them to entertain the liveliest sense of gratitude to the American government. To it they have looked for guidance and for help more than to any other, in the great efforts to establish themselves where, untrammelled, they might develop their manhood, erect a government of their own, and take part in the solution of the problems that look to the enfranchisement and elevation of mankind."

The presence of the "Alaska," two years ago, was a great gratification to the people. A lady remarked to me, "We had rather see one American vessel of war here than the whole British navy." They will make greater sacrifices to win our favor than that of all other nations.

It only remains to be seen whether America will help her first-born, her representative, her child still, in every pulse, to win this honor for herself and for us. Such an enterprise will give our trade and manufactures a new opening. Let the North Pole remain in its icy isolation, while this vaster, nobler, and more useful undertaking is furthered by our government.

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#### WHERE WILL THE COLORED MAN EMIGRATE ?

BY REV. J. B. MIDDLETON.

Will he emigrate ? if so, where ? It would be folly for him to turn in the direction of Europe, for to bring him in competition with its skilled labor, would be to pauperize him and increase the number of mendicants already much too large. In Asia there awaits him no employments save those of the barbaric hosts whose hands are against every man's and every man's hand against them. For him to cross the narrow isthmus that separates the two American continents would be synonymous with slavery and would be a voluntary assumption of the yoke so recently removed from his neck. The isles of the sea are already crowded with their teeming multitudes, and there is not standing room in Otaheite for an augmented population that would amount to millions. Hence, there is but *one* open door set before him, in which, untrammelled, he may enter, and his unchained feet be freer than the waves that beat its coast ; and he will enter its portals. For why should he regard America's little store of borrowed sweets ; he sure has had enough of bitter in his cup to show that never was it His design who placed him here, that he should dwell at ease or drink at pleasure's fountain. He will return to the jungles of his father's land ; but not jungles now.

Religion, education, culture, will destroy his love for these. Capital and labor will combine to develop the natural resources of Africa, while the skilled artisans co-operate to help Ethiopia stretch forth her hands unto God. Already a spacious *Haven* is in preparation for his reception; already the voice of Africa's native son comes on the night air and softly whispers to his American brother, "Come over and help us." This call comes alike to the agriculturist with his plow, the mariner with his chart, the mechanic with his sledge, the artist with his easel, the merchant with his scales, and the assayer with his instruments. The ring of the forest axe must echo the sound of the gospel trumpet, and the pioneer's hut become the vestibule of the school-house. Come, then, old men and maidens, young men and children, let us prepare to return to the land of our fathers, seeking both its redemption and our own.

#### LIBERIA AND THE EXODUS MOVEMENT.

ROOMS OF THE LIBERIA JOINT STOCK STEAMSHIP COMPANY. }  
*Charleston, S. C., Nov. 6th, 1877.* }

*To the President of the Republic of Liberia :*

*Dear Sir,*—This will inform you that the colored people of America and especially of the Southern States desire to return to their fatherland.

We wish to come bringing our wives and little ones with what wealth and education, arts, and refinement we have been able to acquire in the land of our exile and in the house of bondage. We come pleading in the name of our common Father that our beloved brethren and sisters of the Republic, which you have the high and distinguished honor of presiding over, will grant unto us a home with you and yours in the land of our Fathers. We would have addressed you before on this subject, but we have waited to see what would come of the sudden up-heaval of this movement. We are now in position to say, if you will grant us a home in your Republic where we can live and aid in building up a nationality of Africans, we will come, and in coming we will be prepared to take care of ourselves and not be burdensome to the Government. By our present plan of operations, we will be able to furnish food, medicine and clothing to last us for from six months to a year.

We desire to ask you the question, can we come? Will you be able to furnish us with a receptacle, where we could spend the first few weeks of our arrival, or will it be necessary for us to build our own? Would it be convenient for us to settle on the St. Paul's river? We hope to hear your decision at your earliest convenience.

Yours, for and in behalf of 150,000 exiles enrolled for Liberia,

BENJ. F. PORTER,  
 Pres. Liberia J. S. S. Co.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, MONROVIA, Dec. 21st, 1877.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia:—*

GENTLEMEN,—Your joint Committee on Immigration, to whom was referred the special message of the President of Liberia, and the accompanying letter from the President of the Liberia Joint Stock Steamship Company, concerning the desire of several thousands of the colored population of the United States to emigrate from that country and become citizens of Liberia, beg to present their views in this report, with answers to the inquiries made.

The Constitution of the Republic of Liberia declares that the great object in forming this Colony is to provide a home for the dispersed and oppressed children of Africa; and that Liberia is an asylum from the most grinding oppression. These declarations, in the opinion of your joint Committee, furnish an answer to the first inquiry of the President of the Liberia Joint Stock Steamship Company. The government of Liberia gladly welcomes, at all times and from all parts of the earth, all persons of African descent; while the intelligent, the industrious and enterprising are specially invited to come.

In answer to the next inquiry—"Will you be able to furnish us with a receptacle," &c., &c.,—your joint Committee would reply that the Government own no receptacles for immigrants; they would suggest, however, that private houses be rented for the accommodation of those desiring to immigrate here. They believe that temporary abodes could be secured both in this place and on the St. Paul's river. The American Colonization Society own one receptacle in Monrovia.

In reply to the third inquiry your joint Committee would say, that while the St. Paul's river still offers lands accessible to the immigrant; yet they feel it their duty to name other localities suitable in all respects for farming or other purposes. In the County of Montserrado, the Grand Cape Mount and other North-western territories offer facilities of both land and water: their rivers and lakes, their mountains and tablelands, all hold out rare inducements to the new settler. The Messurado, the Junk and the Farmington rivers present large extents of land covered with splendid timber, and attractive on account of the richness of the soil.

In the county of Grand Bassa, the St. John's river is a bold stream, and the Mechlin and Benson rivers, almost entirely unused, invite the attention of the thrifty; these three rivers at their mouth form a confluence, having the town of Edina on the one side, and Buchanan on the other.

The county of Sinoe abounds in good lands, while its rivers afford facilities of transit, and opportunities for reaching the boundless interior. The Butaw and Blue Barre countries are wholly unsettled and invite the enterprising, go-ahead immigrant.

The county of Maryland, near our Southeastern limit, offers equal inducements with the other counties of Liberia. The Cavalla, Fish Town, Taboo, Hoffman and Po rivers are doors to a vast interior, and upon their waters its treasures are annually conveyed to the seaboard and meet a ready market. Good timber and land are everywhere to be found. What can be said of one county can be said of them all; it only remains for our brethren to come and see.

Your joint Committee would not close this report without this remark: They would not have their brethren to be deceived. He who comes with the spirit of our fathers—with a yearning toward their fatherland, a desire to assist in erecting a Christian Negro Empire, determined upon making personal sacrifices and upon enduring privations, willing to accommodate himself to his new and novel circumstances and to assimilate himself to the peculiarities of the country, and make the best of things, in all respects, as he finds them—remembering that reforms and changes cannot be worked out in a day—will succeed. But those who expect to live here upon flowery beds of ease, or sit supinely down and enjoy an earthly paradise, need not be disappointed if they are outrun in the race of life, nor should they complain if they arrive at penury and want.

Whoever comes knowing the difficulties to be met in any new country and prepared for the worst, will succeed. Many here have succeeded, and what men have done, men can do.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. LEE.

Chairman, Committee on Immigration, Senate.

J. C. DUNBAR,

Chr., Com. on Immigration, House Representatives.

Adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives, Dec. 21st, 1877.

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#### THE DEPARTURE OF THE AZOR.

On the 21st of March, the bark *Azor* was consecrated to its special mission at Charleston, S. C., with religious services, in the presence of five thousand colored people. Several addresses were made, all breathing the missionary spirit.

Rev. B. F. Porter, President of the Exodus Association, remarked that "the consecration or dedication of a ship was a little unusual, but the colored race was one that eminently believed in God, and was learning to believe in the evangelization of the millions of their people who now sat in darkness." Bishop Brown gave his testimony to the effect that "the ship had been purchased by Christian men led forward by Christian ministers. They had so far succeeded in their object, which was to carry Christian men and women to aid in Christianizing Africa, and carrying on the work of civilization in her midst." The Rev. Dr.



HENRY M. TURNER informed the multitude that "the object of this assemblage was to consecrate to the service and care of God this vessel, which was about to cross the trackless ocean. It was not only to bear to Africa a certain number of her sable sons and daughters, it was not only to bear a load of humanity, but to take back the culture, education and religion acquired here. The work inaugurated then would never stop until the blaze of Gospel truth should glitter over the whole broad African continent."

On the 21st of April, the *Azor* sailed from Charleston direct for Liberia, with two hundred and six emigrants; the wharves and streets of the city being thronged with multitudes to view her departure. Two churches were organized and embarked;—the Azor M. E. Church, Rev. S. Flegler, pastor, and the Shiloh Baptist Church, with a clerk and seven deacons.

When we reflect that probably a half million of the more intelligent colored people of the United States are in active sympathy with the movement, and that those who are ready to go far exceed the means of transportation—while a great continent lies opened up to occupation—it takes something less than an ordinary eye to view the spectacle with indifference.

There is a grand pathos in this expectant attitude of an innumerable people, with faces turned to the original land of their race, and the home of their ancestry. With a mission of light and civilization to their countrymen, and of equality for themselves and their posterity, it is not easy to conceive of a movement which could raise them higher in the estimation of the world, than this which they have undertaken.

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#### LIBERIA AS A MISSIONARY FIELD.

There is no part of Africa so favorable for missionary labor as the Republic of Liberia. It has a front of more than five hundred miles on the Atlantic seaboard. It claims jurisdiction for two hundred miles eastward from the ocean. There are probably five hundred thousand native Africans fully accessible to missionary laborers. The Veys, the Pessas, the Golahs, the Bassas, the Greboes, and others, are ready to welcome missionaries. The territory has not been acquired by war and fraud, but by honorable purchase and peaceful negotiation, in imitation of Roger Williams and William Penn.

Many obstacles to missionary success have been removed. For many years after the establishment of Liberia, there were frequent visits from Spanish and other vessels to secure slaves. But now foreign vessels come only for trade. Formerly there were wars among the native tribes to secure slaves in order to exchange them for rum and powder. But now peace universally prevails. It is stated that Liberia has made



treaties with forty native tribes, binding them to peace with Liberia and with adjacent tribes.

A great door to Central Africa is now open. It is four thousand miles from Liberia to Abyssinia, and across this belt of fertile land, and through peaceable tribes and nations partly civilized, there is safety for missionaries. The mighty Niger, the Mississippi of Africa, probably rises not far beyond the present limits of Liberia. This great river can be easily reached, and facilities be secured for giving the gospel to the millions of the Niger valley.

Why should not the African mission be enlarged? There are five hundred thousand Baptists of African descent in this country. A great missionary spirit is springing up among them. Rev. C. H. Corey writes from Richmond, Virginia, that five of the students in the Richmond Institute desire to preach Christ in Africa. The fields in Africa are ready for harvest. Earnest men want to go. Can they not be furnished with food and raiment?

T. S. M.

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#### LIBERIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Liberia Annual Conference convened January 16, 1878, in the M. E. church at Edina, but adjourned to the Baptist church, which was tendered them because of the lack of accommodation of the M. E. church edifice. Rev. D. Ware was elected President, and Rev. C. H. Harmon Secretary. Mr. Pitman preached the missionary sermon from Rev. xix: 6. Rev. Judge Cook, fraternal delegate from the Baptist Association, was received and heard. Hon. I. N. Roberts presented the Conference with a handsome blank book for their minutes.

The Monrovia church supports its pastor, having raised \$507.32 for that purpose. The churches at Buchanan and Cape Palmas contributed, the one \$130, the other \$141, toward their pastor's salary, and seven other churches report something in this direction. The Monrovia church contributes to all the Conference collections, and five other churches report collections taken. The Carysburg charge reports four collections taken. /

#### APPOINTMENTS.

MONROVIA DISTRICT, *C. A. Pitman, P. E.* Monrovia Charge, C. A. Pitman; Monrovia, H. H. Whitfield, sup.; Robertsport, W. P. Kennedy, Jun.; Ammonville, G. J. Hargreaves; New Georgia, to be supplied.

ST. PAUL'S RIVER DISTRICT, *D. Ware, P. E.* St. Paul's River Circuit, D. Ware; Millsburg, White Plains, Robertsville and Arthington, to be supplied; Carysburgh, Bensonville, and Queah, W. T. Hagans, M. V. Bruce; Mt. Olive and Marshall, J. H. Deputie, J. P. Artis, J. Harris; Edina Circuit, C. W. Bryant; Bexley and Hartford, W. P.

Kennedy, Sr.; Buchanan Circuit, J. R. Moore.

SINOE DISTRICT, *J. C. Lowrie, P. E.* Sinoe, J. C. Lowrie; Louisiana, to be supplied.

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT, *C. H. Harmon, P. E.* Garaway Mission, C. Cummins.

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### THE LIBERIAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

An Episcopal visitation was made in this Church by the venerable Rt. Rev. S. A. Crowther, D. D., in January and February last.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese of the Church in Montserrado County having extended an invitation to the same, the above named Bishop arrived in Monrovia on Tuesday, the 29th of January, where he was received and entertained by Rev. G. W. Gibson, rector of Trinity Church of this city. On the Sunday following, the Bishop preached in the morning and ordained Rev. Messrs. N. T. Doldron and J. W. Blacklidge, Presbyters; Revds. A. F. Russell and G. W. Gibson assisting in laying on of hands. In the afternoon the rector of the church presented a class of twenty-five persons, who were confirmed, and addressed by the Bishop in a most eloquent and stirring manner. In the evening a large gathering convened and listened to an excellent Missionary address from the Bishop.

Many thanks are due to the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal church for generously granting the use of their spacious edifice for the occasion; without which, the large audiences anxious to participate in the services could not have been accommodated. We need not say that the Bishop's charge to the ordained Presbyters, setting forth the work of the ministry, was a most able and timely production.

On Tuesday following, Feby. 5th, the Bishop visited the parish of Grace church, Clay-Ashland, in charge of the Rev. A. F. Russell. After a delightful ride of three hours up the St. Paul's river, attended by the Rev. Dr. Blyden and Rev. G. W. Gibson, he reached Greenwood Valley farm, the charming villa of the Hon. H. W. Johnson, Sr., who had invited them to accept of accommodations at his residence while in that neighborhood. On the next day, Wednesday, the Bishop preached to an interested audience and confirmed a class of six persons.

On Saturday following the Bishop with a company started for Christ church, Crozerville, about thirty miles from Monrovia, where they arrived in the afternoon, about half-past three o'clock.

On the following Sunday morning, the Bishop preached and confirmed a class of nineteen persons, presented by Rev. A. F. Russell, rector. The Lord's Supper was administered to a large number of participants; Revds. Russell and Gibson assisting.—*The [Monrovia] Observer.*

*From The [Monrovia] Observer.*

## PROPOSED RAILROAD TO MUSARDOO.

The following circular was forwarded to many of the leading citizens by the promoters of the enterprise referred to:—

LONDON, *February 15th*, 1878.

DEAR SIR: By the mail leaving Liverpool to-morrow, we forward to His Excellency the President, proposals for granting us a concession for the construction of a line of railway connecting your port with the interior. As our plans, &c., give full details, we need not enter upon them here; our object in addressing this circular to you being to ask your approval and earnest support of a scheme which will be of such immense importance to your country, and through you to the whole of Western Africa.

We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

H. C. CRISWICK, R. A. BURNELL.

Concessions for the construction of a line of railway from Monrovia to the town of Musardoo, in the Republic of Liberia.

Granted by His Excellency the President, contracting in the name of the Republic, to Henry Charles Criswick and Robert Acton Burnell, both of London, England.

It is agreed as follows:

Art. I. There is conceded to Henry Charles Criswick and Robert Acton Burnell, the right of constructing and working, entirely at their own costs, risks and dangers, a line of railway from the city of Monrovia to the town of Musardoo, in the Republic of Liberia.

Art. II. The line must be surveyed and the works commenced within four (4) years from the date of the concession.

Art. III. The concession is granted subject to the observance of the laws of the Republic.

Art. IV. The concession will last for ninety (90) years from the commencement of the railway.

Art. V. The concessionaires or their deputies shall be exempt from all import duties, or taxes of whatever kind during the construction or working of the said railway; on all rails, sleepers, locomotives, carriages, bridges, rolling stock, and all other materials, machinery, &c., for the use of the railway.

Art. VI. The Government of the Republic will grant all the necessary lands for the railway free of cost.

Art. VII. The line will be generally as indicated on the plan accompanying, and will be a light line on a three (3 ft.) feet gauge, but the Concessionaires will be allowed to make such deviations or alterations as they may find necessary.

Art. VIII. The Concessionaires are to have the option of constructing all further railways that may be projected in the Republic.

Art. IX. The construction of the railway, conceded by the present Act, is declared to be a work of public utility. There shall be applied to it all expropriations and other privileges; the dispositions of the laws of, and regulations in force in the Republic.

Art. X. Should any unforeseen circumstances arise which should hinder the commencement of the work at the time stated in clause II of this concession, the President shall grant an extension of time.

Art. XI. It shall be in the power of the concessionaires to form any company they may determine for the construction and working of said line.

Art. XII. The capital of the Company to be formed not to exceed one and a half Millions of Pounds Sterling, which may be issued partly in shares and partly in debentures, as the Concessionaires may determine.

(While we favour the scheme, which may prove of immense benefit to the country, still we think that the Government will be unable to concede the option of constructing all other railways that may be projected, as such a grant would be contrary to public policy. The proposals will be submitted to the Legislature at the ensuing session.

*Ed. Observer.)*

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#### THE OBSERVER.

We have received the first number of a monthly paper, published at Monrovia by Messrs. J. W. Hilton, A. B. King, and A. Barclay, terms "Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance." It is well edited and nicely printed, and is altogether an improvement on any paper yet issued in Liberia. The following items, as well as extracts elsewhere printed, are taken from it:

"MESSRS. STANFORD AND HICKS, Commissioners from the colored people of the State of Arkansas who desire to emigrate to Liberia, have returned home. Dr. Stanford, we are informed, was much pleased with the country between Grand and Little Cape Mount. Mr. Hicks went over the country about the St. John's river, in Grand Bassa county. The Commissioners have decided to recommend emigrants from Arkansas to settle in the latter named county. Mr. H. L. Crusoe, of the firm of J. L. Crusoe & Bro., has promised, upon notice being given of their intended arrival, to erect a receptacle for their accommodation, free of charge.

"EX. ATTORNEY GENERAL DAVIS, Prof. M. H. Freeman and Henry Cooper, Esq., left Monrovia on the 6th of April, for the United States, in the barque "Liberia."

"C. T. O. KING, Esq., Ex-Collector of Customs of this Port has left for Brazil. He will be absent between three and four months.



“LARGE SHIPMENT.—It may be interesting to state that the cargo of the barque *Liberia*, which recently left this port for New York, consisted among other articles of about ninety thousand pounds of coffee, and twenty-two thousand pounds of ginger.”

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#### THE EIGHTH PRESIDENT.

Hon. Anthony W. Gardner, who was inaugurated President of Liberia, at Monrovia, January 7th last, was born in Southampton county, Va., January 24th, 1820, and was taken by his parents, both of whom were free, to the then colony of Liberia, arriving January 11th, 1831, in the brig *Volador*, sent by the American Colonization Society. His mother died July 9th, 1865, but his father, born August 25th, 1796, still lives and is in the enjoyment of good health.

Young Gardner received his education in the schools of Liberia—mostly in that taught by the celebrated John Revey—and took lectures in law from the venerable Louis Sheridan. After serving as a justice of the peace and clerk of court, he was elected, in 1844, sheriff of Grand Bassa county. In 1847 he was chosen a delegate to the national convention which declared the independence and prepared the constitution of Liberia. Mr. Gardner was appointed, in 1848, commonwealth's attorney, and in 1855 was elected to the National House of Representatives from Grand Bassa county, which latter position he uninterruptedly filled, by re-election, until 1871, when he was called to the Vice-Presidency of the Republic, serving in that office for two terms, or until January, 1876. Last May he was elevated to the Presidency of Liberia.

It will be observed that Mr. Gardner has had varied experience in public life, largely qualifying him for the responsible duties upon which he has just entered amid the plaudits of a free and happy people. It is believed he will serve his country with acceptance and honor, and again deserve election to the executive chair of the young African republic.

In his inaugural address, President Gardner states his purpose to administer the Government on the following given principles:—

1st. To maintain and enforce, as far as practicable, the existing laws of the Republic.

2d. To encourage capital and labor in the country.

3d. To endeavor by all legitimate means to bring about a reform in financial affairs—to remove, as far as possible, the weight which serves to retard labor and to discourage the mechanic and the husbandman—to have good money, money not only current with the Government but also with the people.

4th. To attempt, as far as he may have it in his power, to promote the internal improvement of the country by erecting such public edifices in



the respective counties as the public exigency may require. And also such fortifications as will ensure safety to the respective counties.

5th. To endeavor to give an impetus to commerce by penetrating the interior and inviting the trade to Liberia, as well as to protect the legitimate trader in the prosecution of his business.

6th. Farmers and mechanics shall have all the encouragement that the Government is competent to give.

7th. Public schools shall be fostered, carefully kept up and sustained by the Government.

8th. To court the respect and comity of foreign nations, as well as the individual strangers sojourning in Liberia for trade or other purposes, strictly keeping them to the *lex loci* of the country, and in all cases, where the law will permit, the right of trade under the several treaties shall be alike extended to all.

Lastly. To remove no man regularly appointed to office without assigning some good reason for so doing.

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#### ANOTHER EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

The one hundred and sixty-fourth expedition by the American Colonization Society, which left in the bark Liberia from New York, June 19th, comprised seventy persons, principally in families, of excellent character in the neighborhoods from which they removed. The greater part of the male adults are farmers, several are mechanics, two are ministers of the gospel, and one a school teacher. All embarked with a full conviction that their happiness and prosperity in Africa could only be secured by the exercise of a resolute and untiring spirit, and a willingness to undergo the toils which are necessarily incident to the condition of the early settlers in a new country.

The people were selected from a large number of applicants for settlement, and are mostly from North Carolina:—fifty-one being from Currituck Co., eight from Pasquotank Co., and two from Camden Co.; three are from Norfolk, Virginia, and six from Pensacola, Florida. Ample provision has been made for their health and comfort on the voyage, which usually takes about thirty-five days, and the requisite stores for their six months' support after arrival, also accompany them. Every family is deeded twenty-five acres of land, and each grown individual ten acres, in fee simple. These are all gifts, never to be returned. The present company is outfitted and sent at the request and expense of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and its members are to settle at Brewerville, near the St. Paul's river, and eight miles from Monrovia, the capital of the Republic.

The bark Liberia, which carries the party, brought to New York on her

arrival there on the 25th of May, over 90,000 pounds of native coffee, which commanded about \$22,000. So hardy and prolific, and so high is the estimate placed on the quality of Liberia coffee, that already this year some 75,000 coffee plants were exported to Brazil, and thousands more to other countries.

The American Colonization Society sent in January last, fifty-three emigrants; and if funds can be obtained for the purpose, it will dispatch another expedition during the coming fall by the bark *Monrovia*, now building for the carriage of passengers and for trade between the United States and Liberia.

A strong desire prevails among the colored people to emigrate to Africa, not only by those of the South but of the North and West, notably in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Iowa. The movement is spontaneous, and appears to be caused by the conviction that with all their efforts and talents they cannot in their native land enjoy an equality of rights; with refinement and worth, they are doomed, in the dearest intercourse of life, to degrading associations; and more than all, they are fired with a desire to elevate the down-trodden millions of their brethren, by giving them a home and a name. Nobler aspirations never inspired the breast of man.

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#### NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AZOR.

Justice and kindness to all parties concerned seem to demand a public announcement that the American Colonization Society had no agency in the expedition of colored people which embarked for Liberia from Charleston, S. C., on the 21st of April last, except in active sympathy and best wishes, and experienced advice and counsel freely given to those prominently engaged, which latter does not appear to have been generally adopted. "The Liberia Exodus Association," under whose auspices the bark *Azor* was purchased and despatched, was the outgrowth of an independent movement among the freedmen themselves, and they preferred to manage it alone. Mistakes have followed, and now word comes from Sierra Leone that twenty-two of the two hundred and six persons that embarked died on the passage of ship fever, caused by scarcity of water. This mortality may have been occasioned quite as much by the condition of the casks containing the water as by the want of it. The lesson which this mishap ought to teach, is not that no colored people should go to Africa, but that the largest experience and knowledge should be availed of in preparing for the voyage, and for settlement after arrival. It is a gratifying fact to the friends of the American Colonization Society that in sending over 160 expeditions to Liberia, no serious casualty has happened either to vessel or emigrants. Special care has been taken to make their passage safe and comfortable, and kind Providence has given prosperity.

## ROLL OF EMIGRANTS FOR BREWERVILLE, LIBERIA,

By Barque Liberia, from New York, June 19, 1878.

From Curruck Co., N. C.					From Curruck Co., N. C.				
NO.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.	NO.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.
1	John Wilkins.....	50	Minister..	Baptist..	40	Martha Gaskins.....	20mo.	.....	.....
2	Ollie Wilkins.....	40	.....	Baptist..	41	Henry Gaskins.....	Inf't	.....	.....
3	Moses Wilkins.....	18	.....	.....	42	Cesar E. Skinner.....	50	Farmer..	.....
4	Peter Wilkins.....	5	.....	.....	43	March Trotman.....	60	Farmer..	Methodist
5	James Wilkins.....	3	.....	.....	44	Hannah Trotman.....	58	Carpenter	Methodist
6	Sarah Smith.....	35	.....	Baptist..	45	Angelina Grandy.....	35	.....	Baptist..
7	Aaron Etheridge.....	60	Carpenter	Methodist	46	William Grandy.....	11	.....	.....
8	Catharine Etheridge.....	52	.....	Methodist	47	Sarah Eliza Grandy.....	9	.....	.....
9	Harpeny Etheridge.....	6	.....	.....	48	Annie Grandy.....	7	.....	.....
10	Edmund Etheridge.....	36	Cooper..	Baptist..	49	Jerry Grandy.....	5	.....	.....
11	Frances Etheridge.....	25	.....	.....	50	Albert Grandy.....	3	.....	.....
12	Eliza Ann Etheridge.....	2	.....	.....	51	Lutie Grandy.....	1	.....	.....
13	Emma F. Etheridge.....	2	.....	.....	From Camden Co., N. C.				
14	Susan Jane Etheridge.....	1	.....	.....	52	Charles Freeman.....	48	Farmer..	.....
15	Humphrey Etheridge.....	34	Farmer..	Methodist	53	Eliza Ann Freeman.....	47	.....	.....
16	Sarah Etheridge.....	25	.....	Methodist	From Pasquotank Co., N. C.				
17	Martha Etheridge.....	4	.....	.....	54	John Harvey.....	40	Farmer..	Methodist
18	Mary Etheridge.....	2	.....	.....	55	Love Harvey.....	31	.....	Methodist
19	Susan Etheridge.....	Inf't	.....	.....	56	John Harvey.....	11	.....	.....
20	John Small.....	43	Farmer..	Methodist	57	Thomas Harvey.....	8	.....	.....
21	Elizabeth Small.....	35	.....	.....	58	Job Harvey.....	4	.....	.....
22	John Small.....	10	.....	.....	59	Lottie Harvey.....	3	.....	.....
23	Charles Banks.....	35	Miller..	Methodist	60	Ophelia Harvey.....	1	.....	.....
24	Martha Ann Banks.....	40	.....	.....	61	Miles Harvey.....	1	.....	.....
25	Louisa Banks.....	16	.....	.....	From Norfolk, Virginia.				
26	John Banks.....	4	.....	.....	62	George R. Hapner ..	20	Teacher	.....
27	Maria Banks.....	2	.....	.....	63	John P. Lee.....	26	Farmer..	.....
28	Charles Banks.....	1	.....	.....	64	William Carter.....	21	Farmer..	Baptist..
29	Leander Banks.....	60	Farmer..	Baptist..	From Pensacola, Florida.				
30	John Dozier.....	59	.....	Methodist	65	Henry Parsons.....	52	Cabot mtr.	Methodist
31	Nancy Dozier.....	50	.....	Methodist	66	Clara Parsons.....	46	.....	Methodist
32	Nancy Jane Dozier.....	11	.....	.....	67	Maria Rouse.....	40	.....	Methodist
33	Jeffery Dozier.....	38	Farmer..	Baptist..	68	Margaret Rouse.....	11	.....	.....
34	March Gaskins.....	36	.....	.....	69	Evan Mount.....	50	Carpenter	.....
35	Mary Gaskins.....	16	.....	.....	70	Aaron Clausel.....	52	Minister..	Methodist
36	March Gaskins.....	6	.....	.....					
37	Harriet Gaskins.....	8	.....	.....					
38	Mary Ann Gaskins.....	4	.....	.....					
39	Frances Gaskins.....		.....	.....					

**NOTE.** The foregoing named persons make a total of 15,248 emigrants settled in Liberia by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

## THE AZOR COLONISTS.

*To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin:—*

The New York *Herald* of the 16th instant contains a very full, clear and ably written report of the origin, condition and prospects of the "African Exodus Association," whose clipper bark *Azor* is on the eve of sailing from Charleston for Liberia with upwards of two hundred emigrants. The expedition has been gotten up without the aid of the American Colonization Society, which has heretofore had what may be regarded as exclusive control of emigration to Liberia. The movement in the South in this connection has been altogether a spontaneous one, in which no agent of the Society has taken part, although the Society has directed its agents in Liberia to aid it, should it fall in their way to do so, and has directed them to place, if required, its buildings for the accommodation of new arrivals at their disposal. This should be fully understood, not only that entire credit may be given where it belongs, but that the movement in question may be the more fully appreciated, as an illustration and vindication of the principles and proceedings of the American Colonization Society, whose labors, for more than half a century, have made the exodus in question possible at the present time.

The one idea of the Colonization Society has been to build up a nation in Africa by the emigration of colored people from the United States, that would, sooner or later, become as attractive to the race in this country as this country is to the European. Holding that *African* colonization was in nowise different from all other colonizations that have depended upon the attractions of the new home, or the repulsions of the old one, or on both combined, it has regarded emigration from the United States to Africa quite as inevitable as the succession of the seasons; not the work of to-day or to-morrow, or of this generation or the next, but to take place during very many generations; an emigration that was to result from the desire which all men have to better their condition, and which was to be self-paying and requiring no prompting but circumstances.

It is, therefore, with peculiar interest that colonizationists regard the present movement. There is not a motive stated in the *Herald's* report as actuating the emigrants and influencing those remaining behind to avail of future opportunities, that has not been referred to, again and again, in the publications of the American Colonization Society as likely to produce what seems now to have commenced,—an independent, self-paying emigration, prompted by self-interest alone; and yet colonization has so often been misrepresented and misunderstood, has been regarded as hostile to the colored people of the United States, as a plan for their forcible removal, to be carried out by the United States, or by contributions of individuals to the Society's treasury, that it has not been



regarded as ill-timed to refer to the Charleston movement as an illustration of its object—the founding of a nation to which emigrants would be attracted, or to which they might go should the repulsions of this country become intolerable—and as an explanation of the means through which the expected result would be obtained that could not be misunderstood.

Wise and prudent as may have been the preparations for the exodus by the *Azor*, and energetic and careful as may be the leaders of the expedition, it is not to be expected that there will be a total exemption from the drawbacks attendant upon emigrant life in a new country. That there may be dissatisfaction among those who have pictured to themselves an El Dorado, if there are any such on board the vessel, is not unlikely. That early letters may be gloomy and despondent is not at all improbable, but that the exodus will go on, every expedition furnishing an experience to be availed of to the advantage of succeeding ones, is as certain as that the causes, so well and so truly stated in the *Herald's* report, are permanent and beyond control.

A year ago, had the present movement been suggested as a possibility, there were thousands who would have derided the very idea. The emancipation which it was almost universally supposed would put an end to African colonization, would seem, from the statements in the *Herald's* report, to have become its most powerful auxiliary; and the American Colonization Society, with its weak hands and scanty means—competent, however, to build up a nation in Africa—might claim to have been a preparation for it in the provision which it has made for its consequences.

With great respect,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

President American Colonization Society.

Baltimore, April 17, 1878.

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#### A PLAIN LETTER.

TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC:

In January last fifty-three colored persons of the better class, some of them well educated, and most of the adults members of Christian churches, embarked from New York for Liberia under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. In thirty-five days they were safely landed at Monrovia, the capital of the Republic. After their arrival, they are not only provided with food and shelter for six months under the supervision of the Society's agent, ex-President D. B. Warner, residing there, but each family receives a gift of twenty-five acres of land, and every single person, ten acres, from the Liberian government. This company contributed in the aggregate \$1,000 towards the expense incurred by their transportation and settlement in that country.



Next June the Society expects to send from the many earnest applicants, about as many more, to be alike cared for, and early in November, yet another company—making three expeditions during the year.

These emigrants are taken to their father-land by a mercantile House in New York (Yates and Porterfield), long in the African trade, at less cost to the Society than it could be done by owning or chartering a vessel for the purpose. This House is now building a bark of some 500 tons, to be used in the trade, named "Monrovia," which is expected to be ready for the autumn expedition.

That the tide of emigration of our colored population to their ancestral land will continue and increase regardless of all opinions and utterances to the contrary, is a conviction in many thoughtful minds, too deeply rooted to be eradicated or weakened by what others may think or say. With such it is not a mere sentiment, but a *principle*—a law founded in the nature of things, and in accordance with the plan and purpose of the All-wise Ruler of the Universe. It is a palpable fact, that a large number of Africans were early brought to this country in the lowest depths of heathenism. It is equally clear they go back to that country with the arts of civilization and the ordinances of religion, and establish upon its shores a Christian commonwealth. Is there no benevolent design seen in this transaction? Is it to be looked upon as the blind operation of mere chance? Or shall it be regarded as a providential arrangement for the enlightenment of a continent and the elevation of a race? The latter surely. Why then should intelligent, good men, from whom better things might reasonably be expected, by flip-pant talk and barren declamation, proclaim against the movement?

The word of caution left on record by the sainted Dr. Archibald Alexander is still timely and appropriate: "Let those who oppose the scheme of African colonization beware, lest they be found resisting what God approves."

The American Colonization Society has no reason to be ashamed of its past doings, or to apologize for the continuation of its work. In the judgment of many wise and good men, whose opinions are respected and valued throughout the country, it has been and will continue to be one of the most useful and important institutions of the age. No small part of the future work of the Society is likely to be to teach moderation to the freedmen. When the spirit of emigration is at fever-heat and widespread as it has been of late, it is not at all strange that we should see in some of their movements a zeal not well tempered with knowledge. The expedition that recently embarked from Charleston, S. C., under the lead of the "Liberian Exodus Association," we think affords an illustration of this. At the very outset they were subjected to disappointments and annoyances which evinced the need of a competent controlling agency in the management of their affairs. They were early

advised to a different course; but they preferred to act differently and upon their own responsibility. May the result be better than our fears. But let no one suppose that this emigration is dependent on either the success or failure of that expedition. Success may cheer and disaster may dishearten for a time; but the current of events will pass steadily on, undisturbed. The people elected and fitted for a great mission work like this, cannot be restrained from its execution by the opposition of all the selfish, mistaken Pharaohs in the land. Even their aspirations for a nationality of their own race, will more and more impel them on to their chosen field of labor.

“Are ye not as children of the Ethiopians unto me, O children of Israel? saith the Lord.” \* \* \* \* “And I will plant them upon their land, and they shall be no more pulled up out of the land which I have given them, saith the Lord thy God.”—Amos ix: 7, 15.

JOHN ORCUTT,

*General Secretary.*

*April 30, 1878.*

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*From the Boston Traveller.*

#### FIRST IMPRESSIONS IN LIBERIA.

Our readers will remember the petition to Congress from Sherwood Capps, of Raleigh, N. C., for aid to emigrate to Liberia, which was read in the House last October by General Garfield, and subsequently published in the *Traveller*. Though the desired aid was not granted, Mr. Capps is now a citizen of Liberia, and his impressions of that country are briefly stated in the following extracts from a letter addressed to a friend in New York, under date of March 30, 1878:

“This letter leaves me well, hoping it may find yourself and family the same. I have not had a day’s sickness since I have been in this country. I have been engaged in teaching night schools. I have already cut my farm myself, and am now building me a house upon it. I shall open a government school at the place in a few days. I had the pleasure of stopping, the first night I stayed in Monrovia, with Hon. D. B. Warner, and also two or three days with A. J. Roberts.

“I am satisfied here, and so will everybody else be if they will go into the bush and go to work when they come. I tell you, sir, this is no country to be idle in; but it is a country for industrious people, who are willing to take hold and labor. With such emigrants we can and will soon show the world that we intend to be a people—a strong nation. But in order to do this the people must turn their attention to agriculture. Therefore I say to all anticipating coming here, bring all your farming utensils with you, and use them after you get here. Settle on your farms; plant coffee, casadas, eddoes, corn, &c.; bring all kinds of

seed with you. You can get pure gold and silver for coffee plants any day.

"I wish to say to the colored people of America, engaged in the independent movement, be very careful how you spend your money in that direction. You will not only need here for a time a supply of food, but some one who understands how to distribute it.

"We need valiant, true-hearted soldiers in this struggle to build up poor bleeding Africa. How many Christians in America will put their hands to this work? All who will take an active part in it will be richly rewarded at the hand of God.

"I have 200 acres of land picked out for a new settlement about two miles from Brewerville, and I hope a number of people will come with the intention of settling upon it. It is high land, and I am confident will make a pleasant town. I have it in mind to build a tramway from that land to the water-side, soon, which is about two miles.

"I remain yours in helping to build up Africa,

"SHERWOOD CAPPS.

"P. S. This letter was written with ink that comes from a tree very numerous in this country."

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*For the African Repository.*

#### JAMAICA AND LIBERIA.

Jamaica is becoming an important ally to the great plan of African colonization. She is training hundreds of the most capable as well as the most aspiring of her black population to lead as teachers, merchants and planters, in the numerous trading and missionary stations now in course of preparation for permanent settlement in Africa. The wealthier classes of Jamaica—her capitalists and great land-owners—do not wish to part with the working men of the Island, nor will many of that class go to Africa, but it is the educated and ambitious young men of the country who will seize upon the vast field opened to them by the late explorations.

There are several collegiate establishments in Jamaica, such as the Calabar, Mico, and Government training schools, which are annually graduating scores of their students who look to Africa as the final goal of their hopes and expectations. Jamaica has precisely what Africa wants, and there is a quiet, though decided, tendency in that direction, and it may reflect back its influence on a corresponding circle of resolute and far-sighted men in the United States.

But for this safety-valve, this Island might have much to fear from race jealousies, but all ranks and colors have a common interest in spreading the English tongue and English habits of thought over the vast area of Central Africa. The force and significance of this movement is not strongly apparent at present, but it is taking a mighty hold on the best class of blacks, and may lead to results far surpassing all present calculations.

I. M. C.

## TABLE OF EMIGRANTS SETTLED IN LIBERIA BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(Continued from the AFRICAN REPOSITORY for March, 1872. Page 79.)

Number.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Texas.	Indian Terr'y.	Barbados.	Total.	Total by Years	
156	Jasper.....	Nov., 1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
157	Jasper.....	Nov., 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
158	Thomas Pope.....	Oct., 1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
159	Liberia.....	July, 1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
160	Spain.....	Oct., 1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	Liberia.....	Dec., 1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
162	Jasper.....	Nov., 1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
163	Liberia.....	Dec., 1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.....		63	36	57	299	77	366	9	583	110	374	1761	1251	2164	11	156	609	316	992	678	56	83	65	83	1	5	7	17	9	346	.....	13,951

## RECAPITULATION.

Massachusetts.....	63	South Carolina.....	1,251	Missouri.....	83	tion Society has settled at "Maryland in Liberia"..... 1,227
Rhode Island.....	36	Georgia.....	2,164	Michigan.....	1	
Connecticut.....	57	Florida.....	11	Iowa.....	5	
New York.....	299	Alabama.....	156	Wisconsin.....	7	
New Jersey.....	77	Mississippi.....	609	Texas.....	17	Grand Total ..... 15,178
Pennsylvania.....	366	Louisiana.....	316	Indian Territory.....	9	
Delaware.....	9	Tennessee.....	992	Barbados.....	346	
Maryland.....	583	Kentucky.....	678	Total.....	13,951	
District of Columbia.....	110	Ohio.....	56			NOTE.—The number of Recap- tured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States—not embraced in the fore- going table—is 5,722, making a grand total of 20,900.
Virginia.....	3,741	Indiana.....	83			
North Carolina.....	1,761	Illinois.....	65	The Maryland State Coloniza-		



## THE TRANSVAAL.

At the third meeting of the Royal Geographical Society during the present session, a paper was read by Mr. J. B. Fynney, on "The Geographical and Economic features of the Transvaal, the new British dependency in South Africa." After giving a brief account of the late government of the Dutch farmers in the Transvaal, Mr. Fynney justified the interference of the British Government and the annexation of the territory, which he reports as having an area of 120,000 square miles. "It lies between 22° and 28° S. latitude, 25° and 32° E. longitude, with a population estimated at 290,000 souls—namely, 40,000 whites and 250,000 natives. The two circumstances of the elevation and the position in latitude so blend together as to form a happy mingling of the tropical and the temperate climates. The Transvaal is divided by nature into three divisions—viz., the high, middle, and low veldt. The high veldt might be said to begin at the Vaal river, and to embrace all the territory between that river and the first Magalisberg range, extending over 35,000 square miles, having a fine bracing climate. Coal, iron, and other minerals are found here. The middle veldt contains about 25,000 square miles, and consists of the spurs and slopes of the different mountain ranges, including part of the rich district of Marico, and 'the garden of the Transvaal,' namely, the Rustenburg district. The last great natural division—the low veldt, or bush country, the largest of all the three—is upward of 60,000 square miles in extent, having an elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above sea-level, and lying principally in the northern parts of the Transvaal. Consequently its tropical situation in latitude and its lower elevation combine to render its climate much hotter than that of the other two divisions. Still, the elasticity of the atmosphere, together with its dryness, make it pleasant and healthy in the higher parts. The three broad districts which have been thus described are divided, for purposes of economy and government, into counties, which are thirteen in number—viz., Potchefstroom, Bloemhoff, Marico, Rustenburg, Waterburg, Zoutpansburg, Pretoria, Middleburg, Leydenburg, Leydenburg Gold Fields, Heidelberg, Wakkerstroom, and Utrecht. Leydenburg and the Leydenburg Gold Fields would, Mr. Fynney opined, some day acquire for themselves a larger attention than they have yet received. Leydenburg is unrivaled as a wheat-producing country, and might be looked upon with confidence as a very large and important source of future supply. The Gold Fields have been opened for about four years; but the feeble government under which they have hitherto existed has precluded all chance of their development, and for the last eighteen months they have almost been closed, owing to the war with Sicocoeni, now happily over. Still, with all these drawbacks, they have continued to be worked to some extent." Mr. Fynney further stated "that the natives residing within the borders

of the Transvaal are chiefly of the different Nakatees tribes, peacefully disposed, docile, and fond of hunting. Both men and women cultivate their land, and show a great aptitude in adopting the dress and customs of the white man. The extreme northern point of the Transvaal is within 300 miles of the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, and from above these falls the great water-way of this river stretches on toward the north-west in unimpeded flow, until its sources interlace with the headwaters of the Congo and actually cross the central plateau where the Portuguese traders from the west meet the Arab traders from the east."

### ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

**MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society was held at the Congregational House in Boston, on Wednesday, May 29, the Hon. G. Washington Warren, president, in the chair. Judge Warren made a statement with regard to the present condition of the Colonization cause,—the old board of officers was re-elected, and the meeting adjourned.

**NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**—A public meeting of the New York Colonization Society was held at the Broadway Tabernacle on Tuesday, May 7. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander presided and interesting and earnest addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, Rev. Dr. W. T. Findley and others. A statement of the progress of the Colonization work was made, showing great ground for encouragement.

**THEIR WORKS DO FOLLOW THEM.**—Several flourishing settlements in Liberia have been named in honor of generous philanthropists. The settlements of Bexley, Crozerville, Arthington, Brewerville, Harper, Carysburg, will prove enduring memorials of those who were interested in promoting civilization and Christianity in Africa.

**THE NEW MINISTER RESIDENT.**—Mr. John H. Smythe, who has been nominated and confirmed as United States' Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia, is stated to have been born in Richmond, Va., July, 1844. His father was a slave, but his mother was a free woman, and she subsequently purchased her husband's freedom for \$1,800. The son was sent in 1853 to Philadelphia to be educated. He graduated there from the Colored High School in 1862; and taught school in Pottsville, Columbia, and Wilkesbarre, Pa. In 1869 he studied law at the Howard University, graduating, and subsequently practicing his profession in North Carolina. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in that State. He was employed for a short time as a clerk in the Agricultural Department, last autumn, and since held a clerical position in the First Comptroller's Office, Treasury Department. Of a hue black as ebony, open, expressive countenance, Mr. Smythe will, his friends hope, do credit to the American Government in Liberia.

**WILLIAM AND LOT CARY.**—It is an interesting coincidence that the first Baptist Missionary from England to India was named William Cary, and the first Baptist Missionary from the United States to Africa was named Lot Cary. The latter organized a colored church of seven members in Richmond, Va., and sailed across the ocean to Liberia in 1821. The little church has increased, and now the Providence Baptist Association in Liberia numbers twenty-three churches.

**COMMON ORIGIN.**—Professor Bastain inclines to the belief that all the tribes of Africa are of common origin. He bases his theory principally upon the identity of the weapons used throughout the continent. Black images found on the western coast have the hair and beard arranged in the same way as the images made by the ancient Egyptians.

**DISASTERS AND DELAYS IN AFRICA.**—We read with unfeigned regret of the disasters and delays which the English and Scotch missionaries have met with, in attempting to begin their work in Central Africa. The expedition of the London Missionary Society

was, from July to January ast, trying to push its way with its supplies to its destination on Lake Tanganyika, but was obliged to encamp for the rainy season at Kirasa, only about one-third of the way. It is hoped that during the present year they may reach the lake, and establish themselves there. The mission of the Free and United Presbyterian Church is in danger of being driven from its station at Livingstonia, on Lake Nyanza, by so insignificant an enemy as a fly. The bite of the tsetse, deadly to all domestic animals, has sadly impoverished them, impeded their industrial operations, and curtailed their usefulness in advancing the civilization of Africa. The station may have to be moved. A new site must be sought with great care, which will not be liable to this pest. In South Africa another missionary institution has been endangered by the Caffre War, three English officials having been murdered not far away; while missionaries Smith and O'Neill, of the Church Missionary Society, have been killed by hostile natives on their way back to Uganda, the capital of King M'tesa.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL. D., arrived at Monrovia on the 28th of April, to take charge of Liberia College, having been appointed President and Fulton Professor. This is his seventh visit to Western Africa in efforts for its civilization and Christianization.

A FRENCH ROMAN CATHOLIC mission is to be established at Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika, in Central Africa, with government aid to the amount of \$20,000. Ten missionaries, who have seen service in Northern Africa, will soon set out for Zanzibar.

ZANZIBAR SLAVE TRADE.—It is stated that the export slave trade from Eastern Africa has been nearly if not quite suppressed by the Sultan of Zanzibar and the watchful efforts of the British squadron, but would soon revive if vigilance were at all relaxed.

## RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of March, 1878.

MAINE, (\$24.00.)		Mrs. Gen. Mansfield, Mrs. S. L. Whittelsey ea. \$5; Mrs. Samuel Russell, \$3; Mrs. Dr. Woodward, \$2, Mrs. L. W. Hazen. C. Bacon, ea. \$1.....		47 00
Waterville. Prest. Robins, Prof. Keeley, Hon. S. Appleton, ea. \$5; Prof. Lifford, R. W. Dunn, ea. \$2.....	19 00	Bridgeport. Mrs. A. Bishop, Cap. John Brooks, ea. \$5; Mrs. James C. Loomis, \$2.....		12 00
Bangor. Dr. T. U. Coe.....	5 00	NEW YORK (\$88.00.)		
NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$7.00.)		Albany. Mrs. William Wendell, \$20; Mrs. M. L. Abbe, Isaac W. Vosburgh, Infant Department of 2nd Reformed Church, ea. \$10....		50 00
Manchester. Mrs. Heman Foster, \$5; Mrs. Wm. Richardson \$2....	7 00	New York City. I. N. Phelps.....		25 00
VERMONT. (\$55.42.)		Port Henry. Mrs. Wetherby & Son, \$10; Dr. R. E. Warner, \$3....		13 00
Woodstock. Hon. F. Billings \$30; Mrs. Thomas Hunt, \$3; F. M. Billings, J. B. Jones, ea. \$2; Mrs. L. A. Marsh, \$1.....	38 00	VIRGINIA. (\$2.00.)		
Johnson. Coll. Baptist Church...	8 30	Alexandria. Mrs. Wm. M. Blackford.....		2 00
Underhill. Coll. Cong. Church...	9 12	CANADA. (\$31.00.)		
CONNECTICUT. (\$296.00.)		Montreal. Hon. J. H. R. Molson, McClacklin Brothers, ea. \$10; Hon. H. A. Nelson, A friend, ea. \$5; J. Dougal \$1.....		31 00
Hartford. James B. Hosmer, Mrs. Eliza Wadsworth, George Beach, ea. \$25; Dr. and Mrs. Hunt \$10; Prof. W. W. Thompson, S. S. Ward, Rev. Dr. W. W. Turner, Mrs. Joseph Church, H. Kenney, ea. \$5; Mrs. E. M. Jarvis, \$3; N. Hollister, \$2; Dr. J. C. Jackson, D. W. Bartlett, ea. \$1.....	117 00	AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$6.00.)		
New Haven. Mrs. Martha C. Read, \$20; Mrs. James Fellowes, Mrs. Dr. Robertson, Mrs. A. A. Anketell, Misses Gerry, Ex. Prest. Woolsey, N. Peck, Samuel Brace, O. B. North, ea. \$10; Dr. E. H. Bishop, John E. Earle, Eli Whitney, ea. \$5; E. B. Bowditch, Cash, ea. \$2; Mrs. R. Hotchkiss, \$1, 120 00		Vermont, \$2; New Jersey, \$1; North Carolina, \$1; Alabama, \$1; Louisiana, \$1.....		6 00
Middletown. Mrs. Wolcott Huntington, \$20; Miss Russell, \$10;		RECAPITULATION.		
		Donations.....		503 42
		African Repository.....		6 00
		Rent of Colonization Building.....		484 44
		Support of Schools in Liberia.....		91 23
		Total receipts in March.....		\$1,085 09

During the month of April, 1878.

CONNECTICUT. (\$108.00.)

<i>New London.</i> Mrs. R. H. Chapell, Mrs. T. A. Perkins, ea. \$15; Rev. Dr. McEwen, Misses Lock- wood, ea. \$10; Miss Alice Chew, Asa Otis, Dan'l Latham, ea. \$5; J. L. Chew, Mrs. Dan'l Hunting- ton, ea. \$3; N. Belcher, \$2.....	72 00
<i>Norwich.</i> Dr. Charles Osgood, \$10; Rev. J. W. Plummer, Mrs. Gen. Williams, ea. \$5; Mrs. Dan'l Coit, \$3; Mrs. J. M. Hunt- ington, \$2.....	25 00
<i>Wethersfield.</i> Hon. James T. Pratt	10 00

NEW YORK. (\$53.00.)

<i>New York City.</i> Mrs. Dan'l Lord, \$25; H. G. Marquand, \$5; Will- iam Barney, \$2.....	32 00
<i>Albany.</i> Mrs. E. P. Prentice....	20 00

NEW JERSEY. (\$75.00.)

<i>Trenton.</i> Hon. John T. Nixon, \$20; Barker Gummere, P. P. Dunn, ea. \$10; J. S. Cham- bers, Mrs. E. S. Stryker, ea. \$5.....	50 00
<i>Camden.</i> Hon. G. S. Woodhull, \$20; P. L. Voorhees, Dr. J. V. Schenck, Mrs. F. W. Steele, ea. \$5.....	35 00

AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$2.20.)

Maryland.....	2 20
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RECAPITULATION.

Donations.....	245 00
African Repository.....	2 20
Rent of Colonization Building,....	135 74
Total Receipts in April.....	\$382 94

During the month of May, 1878.

CONNECTICUT. (\$5.00.)

<i>Waterbury.</i> First Cong. Church, by F. B. Hoadley, Treas.....	5 00
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NEW YORK. (\$5.00.)

<i>New York City.</i> Robert E. An- thony.....	5 00
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PENNSYLVANIA. (\$5.00.)

<i>Providence.</i> Elijah Weston.....	5 00
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AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$6.00.)

Missouri.....	6 00
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RECAPITULATION.

Donations.....	15 00
African Repository.....	6 00
Rent of Colonization Building.....	172 74
Total Receipts in May.....	\$193.74

During the month of June, 1878.

CONNECTICUT. (\$55.00)

<i>Stamford.</i> Charles J. Starr.....	50 00
<i>Norwich.</i> Mrs. S. A. Huntington.	5 00

RHODE ISLAND. (\$20.00.)

<i>Providence.</i> Mrs. Phebe Whipple, \$10; Mrs. Prof. G. I. Chase, Chas. E. Carpenter, each \$5....	20 00
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NEW YORK. (\$100.00.)

<i>New York City.</i> Wm. Walker, Z. Stiles Ely, ea. \$5.....	10 00
<i>Poughkeepsie.</i> Mr. M. J. Myers, \$30; S. M. Huntington, \$25; Henry L. Young, \$20; Dr. E. L. Beadle, 10; Prof. W. H. Crosby, \$5,	90 00

NEW JERSEY. (\$144.35.)

<i>Morristown.</i> Estate of James D. Johnson, dec'd, by Theodore Lit- tle, sole surviving Executor and Trustee, \$1277.35; Wm. L. King, \$100; H. O. Marsh, Mrs. Edwin Graves, Isaac R. Noyes, ea. \$5; Mrs. George Vail, \$2.....	1394 35
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<i>Princeton.</i> Collected by Proxy Agency.....	50 00
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PENNSYLVANIA. (\$5255.00.)

<i>Philadelphia.</i> Pennsylvania Col- onization Society, for passage and settlement at Brewerville, Li- beria, of emigrants by bark "Li- beria," June 19, 1878.....	5000 00
<i>Harrisburg.</i> James McCormick, for passage of four emigrants by bark "Liberia," June 19, 1878....	200 00
<i>Alleghany Co.</i> Bethel Presb. Ch.	55 00

AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$8.25.)

New York City .75; North Caroli- na, \$1.50; Louisiana, \$1; Ohio, \$5,	8 25
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RECAPITULATION.

Donations.....	5597 00
Legacy.....	1277 35
Emigrants toward their expenses.	119 50
Interest for Schools in Liberia....	90 67
African Repository.....	8 25
Rent of Colonization Building.....	256.27
Total Receipts in June.....	\$7349.04







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African Repository

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